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SOME NOTES ON THE FLORA NEAR KALAMAZOO, MICH.—*Nelumbium luteum*, Willd. is found 14 miles south of this place, and this, I believe, is its only station in our state where it flowers. It grows in a mill-pond, and hence must have been introduced after the country was settled. *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br., from a specimen introduced some years ago, is now choking completely some of our small brooks. We have *Dentaria diphylla*, L., and *D. laciniata*, Muhl., the latter being quite true to its typical form. We find here but one species of *Claytonia*, *C. Virginica*, L. *Sium angustifolium*, L., is abundant. *Vernonia fasciculata*, Mx., is found in the western part of the state, while *Vernonia noveboracensis*, Willd., takes its place in the eastern half. We have all the species of *Lysimachia*, Tourn., mentioned in Gray's Manual except *L. radicans*, Hook. Our species of *Gerardia*, L., are *purpurea*, L., *flava*, L., and *quercifolia*, Pursh. *Collinsia verna*, Nutt., in our moist woods is one of our loveliest spring flowers. The *Castilleja coccinea*, Spreng., about here is always of the yellow variety. *Polygonum Hartwrightii*, Gray, is found along our new rail-ways where they cross the flats adjoining the river. Where can a description of this species be found? In May, 1873, I discovered a specimen of *Salix discolor*, Muhl., having both male and female flowers in the same catkins. Visiting it when in fruit the seeds seemed quite normal. Is this of common occurrence? *Symplocarpus foetidus*, Salisb., is our earliest harbinger of spring. While the earth is still locked in winter's frozen embrace, in favored spots this hardy plant pushes up its spathes and opens its flowers. Its leaves are already, Jan. 27, piercing the surface, and I have found its fully opened blossoms on the 15th of February, when sleighs were still in use on our streets. Of Orchids we list *Orchis spectabilis*, L., *Habenaria viridis*, R. Br., var. *bracteata*, Reich., *H. psycodes*, Gray, *Spiranthes cernua*, Richard, *S. gracilis*, Big., *Arethusa bulbosa*, L., *Pogonia verticillata*, Nutt., *Calopogon pulchellus*, R. Br., all the species of *Cypripedium* mentioned by Gray, except *arietinum*, R. Br., and *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt. This last is abundant in our beech woods and its green leaves are very noticeable after the snow of winter has gone, but after vegetation has started it is almost impossible to discover its dingy flowers. Our *Trilliums* are *grandiflorum*, Salisb., and *erectum* L., var. *declinatum*, Gray, which passes into *cernuum*, L. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, With., found here seems to be 8-striate.

Among plants whose habitat is chiefly south of this, we have *Asimina triloba*, Dunal, *Solea concolor*, Ging, *Viola pedata*, L., *V. rostrata*, Pursh. (flowering in May), *Mollugo verticillata*, L., *Gleditschia triacanthos*, L., *Oenothera fruticosa*, L., *Chærophyl-lum procumbens*, Lam., *Nyssa multiflora*, Wang., *Viburnum prunifolium*, L., while the northern *Zygadenus glaucus*, Nutt., *Tofieldia glutinosa*, Willd., and *Hierochloa borealis*, Rœm. & Schultes, are found in low meadows. *Heuchera hispida*, Pursh, grows on dry soil; *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, L., thrives on the shore of a pond; and *Woodwardia Virginica*, Smith, abounds in some of our swamps. *Malva Alcea*, L., and *Sida Napæa*, Cav., have established themselves in one station by the railroad, and *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., may have been brought by the same agency. *Erodium cicut-*

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rium, L'Her., has come sparingly, whether from the east or the west, I know not. A few specimens of *Trifolium procumbens*, L., and one of *Lepidium campestre*, L., have been detected here. *Tragopogon pratensis* also is sometimes spontaneous by our roadsides.—FRANK H. TUTHILL, *Kalamazoo, Mich.*

In answer to a query contained in the above article we have inserted a translation of Dr. Gray's description of *Polygonum Hartwrightii*.

POLYGONUM HARTWRIGHTII, Gray (*Proc. Amer. Acad.*, Dec. 1870).—**PERSICARIA DIGYNA**. Strigose-hirsute or smoothish; stem less than a foot high, erect, striate, equally leafy even to the top; leaves broadly lanceolate, acute or obtusish at each end, short-petioled; ochreæ leaf-like to the middle, hypocotyliform, limb foliaceous, reticulate, repand, setose-ciliate; peduncle erect, not glandulose, bearing mostly a solitary, dense, cylindrical spike; bracts surpassing the pedicels, perigonium rose-colored, without glands; stamens 5; style deeply 2 cleft.—Sedgy bogs, New York, from Herkimer to Yates county, and Michigan.

This plant was collected also at Fort Bridger, southwestern Wyoming, in August, 1873, by Prof. Porter.

SOME PLANTS COMMON TO PLUMAS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND THE BLACK HILLS OF DAKOTA.—In the list of plants collected in the Black Hills during the summer of 1874, I am pleased to observe that sixteen of its species enumerated are found in abundance in our county, viz:

Aconitum nasutum, Fisch.

Lupinus ornatus, Dougl.

Lupinus leucophyllus, Lindl.

Carum Gairdneri, Benth. & Hook.

Erigeron Canadense, L.

Achillea Millefolium, L.

Lophanthus anisatus, Benth.

Gilia pungens, Benth.

Linum perenne, L.

Lupinus parviflorus, Nutt.

Epilobium angustifolium, L.

Galium boreale, L.

Chaenactis Douglasii, Hook. & Arn.

Mimulus luteus, L.

Stachys palustris, L.

Collomia linearis, Nutt.

MRS. MARY E. PULSIFER AMES, *Taylorville, Indian Valley, Plumas Co., California*, Dec. 8, 1875.

A NEW LOCALITY FOR THE YELLOW-RATTLE.—*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, L., is an abundant plant here. In June its blossoms are quite conspicuous in the meadows bordering the Naugatuck river and occasional specimens may be found upon the hills. The only localities in the United States hitherto recorded are a small patch discovered by Professor Tuckerman in the "subalpine district" of Mt. Washington, N. H., and the meadows of Plymouth, Mass., where it was found by Dr. Bigelow. Messrs. Hall and Harbour also found it in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Territory in 1862. It occurs upon the north shore of Lake Superior, according to Professor Agassiz, and "in fields and meadows," Lower Canada, according to Pursh, and probably it is common northward. Now that Hermann Müller has shown the plant has not the characters of an alpine species, it must be regarded as a straggler in its position upon Mt. Washington, and its occurrence in Waterbury renders it probable that the plant is (contrary to Professor Gray's supposition) indigenous at its Plymouth locality.—W. H. PATTON, *Waterbury, Conn.*

SOME GREAT RAGWEEDS.—In the river bottom below the village of Hanover, is a ravine of about twenty rods in length by four or five in breadth, frequently flooded by the backwater in freshets, which seems to have taken advantage of its exposure to the sun and its facilities for the enrichment of its soil, to achieve something extraordinary in the way of vegetation. To make sure of its end it has entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with *Ambrosia trifida*, L., the Great Ragweed. The Ragweeds have sole and full possession, and so thickly do they send up their trunks and so loftily do they rear their heads that no other herb can get either sun or soil on their territory. Several years ago, with a companion, I made a reconnaissance among them and found them averaging from twelve to eigh-